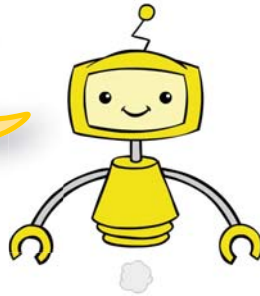


Comparing stuff

Today we are going to compare things and places. Are they the same? Are they different? This work sheet will concentrate on comparing places and things using adjectives. Comparing people will come later.



LINKS TO:

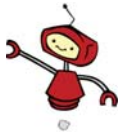
Stage 2, Module 2

Learning Object 2: Sending out an SOS

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 1

Module 9 Work Sheet 6: Comparing places



Degrees of comparison

1

Equative degree

To compare two objects with equal characteristics the prefix *se~* is coupled with an adjective. Therefore, the sentence pattern is:

▶ Object A *se~* + adjective Object B

For example:

<i>Kota Jakarta</i>	<i>sebesar</i>	<i>kota New York.</i>
Jakarta	is as large as	New York.

Comparative degree

On the other hand, when comparing objects with different characteristics, the word *lebih* precedes an adjective and indicates if one object is greater than the other in some way. So the sentence pattern is:

▶ Object A *lebih* + adjective *daripada* Object B

For example:

<i>Kota Jakarta</i>	<i>lebih besar</i>	<i>daripada</i>	<i>kota Surabaya.</i>
Jakarta	is larger	than	Surabaya.

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Superlative degree

When you want to indicate that one object exceeds all other similar objects it's important to use the word *paling*, or the prefix *ter-*.

When *paling* or *ter-* is coupled with or attached to an adjective this indicates the hierarchy of objects.

In both these structures it is important to note there is no Indonesian equivalent to the English linking verb 'is'.

The pattern for the complete sentence is:

▶	Subject	+ <i>yang</i>	<i>paling</i> + <i>adjective</i>
	or		
	Subject	+ <i>yang</i>	<i>ter-</i> + <i>adjective</i>

For example:

<i>Kota Tokyo</i>	<i>yang</i>	<i>terbesar di dunia.</i>
or		
<i>Kota Tokyo</i>	<i>yang</i>	<i>paling besar di dunia.</i>
Tokyo city	is	the largest in the world.

2

Exercises

Exercise 1

1.1 Complete the table below with information about your Australian school.

<i>Kategori</i>	<i>SMP Harapan Bangsa</i>	<i>Sekolahku Di Australia</i>
<i>Sekolah didirikan</i>	<i>Tahun 1916</i>	_____
<i>Jumlah murid</i>	<i>2000 orang</i>	_____

1.2 Use this information to write Indonesian sentences comparing your school and SMP Harapan Bangsa.

The first sentence has been completed for you.

<i>lebih kecil</i>	<i>Sekolahku di Australia lebih kecil daripada SMP Harapan Bangsa.</i>
<i>lebih besar</i>	
<i>lebih tua</i>	
<i>lebih moderen</i>	
<i>lebih sedikit muridnya</i>	
<i>lebih banyak muridnya</i>	

Exercise 2

Use your knowledge about degrees of comparisons using *se- + adjective*, *lebih + adjective*, or *yang paling + adjective* to complete the following activities.

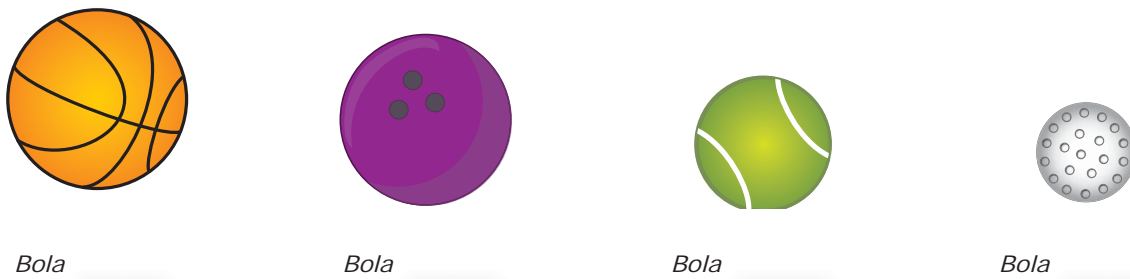
2.1 Describe the size of these two balls in relation to each other.



2.2 Read descriptions of the four balls.

- *Bola C lebih besar daripada bola A tetapi lebih kecil daripada bola D.*
- *Bola A lebih kecil daripada bola D tetapi lebih besar daripada bola B.*
- *Bola B lebih kecil daripada bola D.*
- *Bola D lebih besar daripada bola C.*

Label each of the balls based on the clues provided.



2.3 Use the *yang paling + adjective* structure to write two sentences stating which ball is the largest and which is the smallest.

Bola _____

Bola _____

Exercise 3

Read descriptions of the four suitcases.

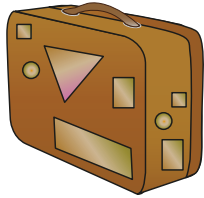
Label each of the suitcases based on the clues provided.

- *Koper A lebih berat daripada koper C tetapi lebih ringan daripada koper B.*
- *Koper D lebih ringan daripada koper A.*
- *Koper B lebih berat daripada koper D.*
- *Koper C lebih ringan daripada koper A tetapi lebih berat daripada koper D.*



25 kilogram

Koper _____



18 kilogram

Koper _____



15 kilogram

Koper _____



20 kilogram

Koper _____

Exercise 1

Use the price information below, and the *se~ + adjective*, *lebih + adjective* or *yang paling + adjective* structures.

Write four sentences comparing how expensive the four suitcases are in relation to each other.

A sample sentence has been completed for you.

Rp. 3.600.000,-

Koper A

Rp. 2.250.000,-

Koper B

Rp. 450.000,-

Koper C

Rp. 450.000,-

Koper D

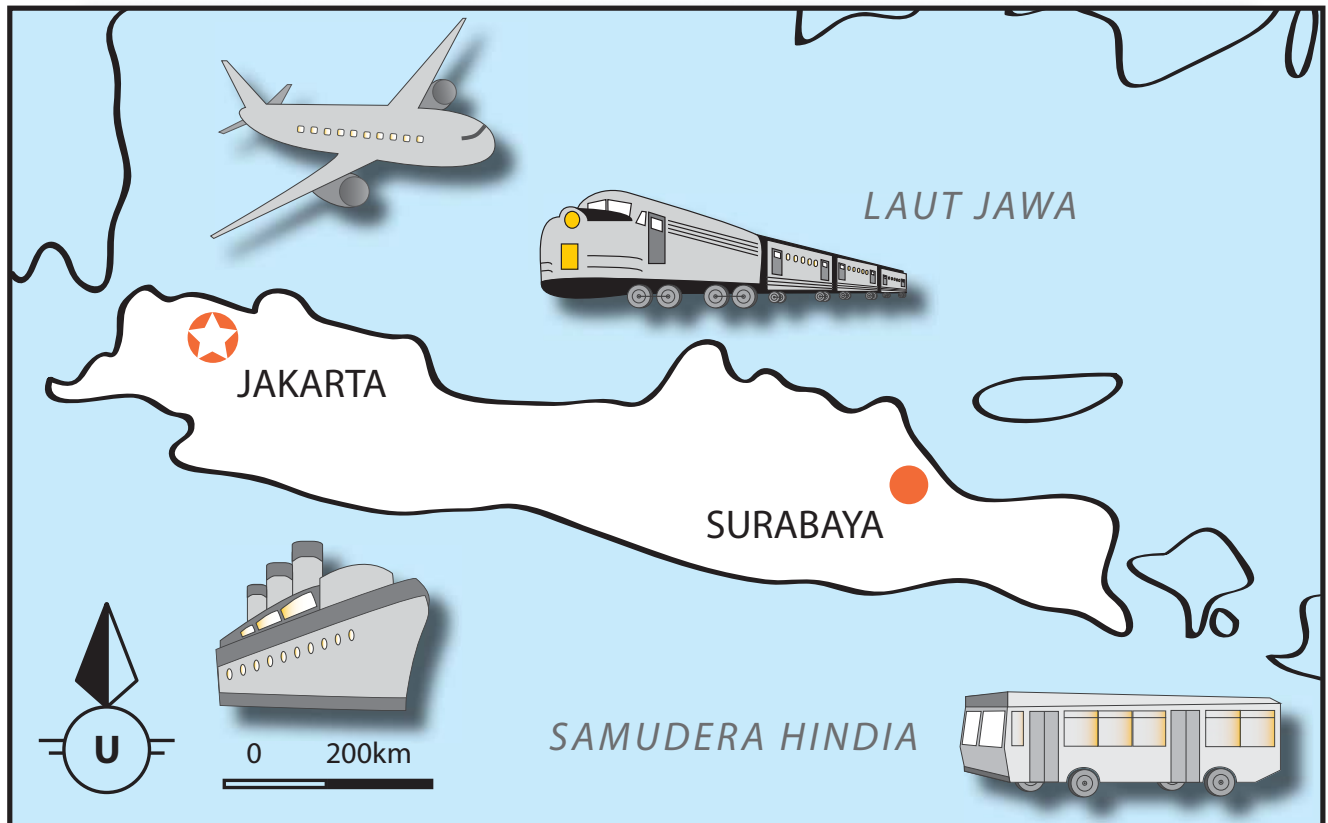
Koper A lebih mahal daripada koper B, koper C dan koper D.

Exercise 5

The map illustrates four modes of transport between Indonesia's two largest cities, Jakarta and Surabaya. Below the map is a table outlining the different travel times and costs between the two cities.

Use the information in the boxes to write six sentences comparing the travel times and costs involved in travelling from Jakarta to Surabaya.

A sample sentence has been completed for you.



Transportasi Jakarta Ke Surabaya

Naik	Harga	Lama Perjalanan
Pesawat terbang	Rp. 520.000,-	1 ^{1/2} jam
Kapal laut	Rp. 190.000,-	3 hari
Kareta api	Rp. 270.000,-	15 jam
Bis antarkota	Rp. 270.000,-	15 jam

Naik kapal laut dari Jakarta ke Surabaya lebih lama daripada naik pesawat terbang.
